

In the Specification:

Page 5, rewrite first paragraph as follows:

--This can, for example, be achieved in that a bottom or base surface of the recess is inelastic and is inclined inwardly in the forward direction towards the piston central axis and the braking element is pressed in the forward leading direction against an inelastic wall of the recess by means of an axially extending spring. In this instance, the braking action on the driving piston can be adjusted by the inclination of the inelastic base of the recess and the wedge surface of the driving piston.--

Page 5, rewrite third paragraph as follows:

--Elasticity in the radial direction of the driving piston could also be provided for the braking element, however, also the base region area of the recess itself can be designed yieldingly elastic or resilient, though it is not a preferred arrangement, note the preferred enlargement as shown in the detailed embodiment as follows.--

Page 7, rewrite the last paragraph as follows:

--A recess or receiving space 14 situated at the leading end of the piston guide 5 serves to receive one or a plurality of spherically or ball shaped braking elements 23.--

Page 8, rewrite the second paragraph as follows:

--The shaft 10 of the driving piston 8 is guided in a forward part 15 of the piston guide 5 that is located in part 7. The central axis of the shaft 10 is identified by reference numeral 16. In Figs. 2 and 3 the leading cylindrical section 10a of the piston shaft 10 and the conically shaped section 10b of the shaft connecting thereto are shown extending towards the trailing end of the driving piston 8. The setting direction or the direction of forward travel of the driving piston 8 is indicated by the arrow 17. The conical section 10b of the shaft 10 has a wedge-shaped or circumferential surface that is inclined rearwardly at an angle α relative to the piston central axis 16. Starting from the cylindrical segment 10a the angle α opens in the direction towards the trailing end of the driving piston 8. The head 9 of the driving piston 8 can either connect directly to the conical section 10b or ~~for to~~ to a further axially extending cylindrical section. This is not shown in the detail.--

rewrite last paragraph extending onto page 9 as follows:

--At the trailing end of the leading part 7 there is the receiving space 14 forming a peripheral recess 19 that is designed axially by separate spaced radially extending inelastic walls 20 and 21 and by an inelastic base or bottom wall 22. The recess is formed of an inelastic material. The radially extending walls 20 and 21 are each situated in planes running perpendicular to the piston central

axis 16, while the base 22 is designed as a conical surface and is inclined inwardly toward the leading end of the piston central axis 16. Inside the peripheral recess 19 spherical braking elements 23 lie, under similar angular conditions relative to one another peripherally relative to the driving piston 8. Each spherical braking element 23 is compressed by means of compression springs 24 extending axially to the wall 20, and the compression spring 24 is situated in a recess 25 extending axially in part 7.--

Page 9, rewrite the first paragraph as follows:

--Fig. 2 represents the piston support with the driving piston 8 in the ready-to-fire position. Here the spherical braking element 23 is biased by the compression spring 24 against the inelastic inclined base 22, whereby the force of the compression spring 24 is diverted radially towards the driving piston. The braking element 23 consequently presses against the cylindrical section 10a of the shaft 10 and holds the driving piston 8 in the ready-to-fire position.--

rewrite last paragraph extending to page 10 as follows:

--With movement of the driving piston 8 opposite to the setting direction 17, the ball 23 is initially driven by the wedge surface and the spring 24 is compressed. In this instance, it must be assured that the base 22 again runs steeper than the wedge-shaped surface 18. Therefore, the ball 23 can move to the left as shown in

Fig. 3. Finally, the cylindrical section 10a runs under the ball 23 so that now, again, the force of the compression spring 22 24 is directed by the ball 23 against the cylindrical section 10a, whereby the ball 23 rests on the inclined inelastic base surface 22. This condition corresponds to that shown in Fig. 2.--